BY MOBERT J. BURDETTS Mand Muller's brother Ben one day Grew dry as dust while raking hay. He walked "four mild" that afternoon He said, with sandry dreadful winks And then, to make it tart and thin, And then to make it rather sweet And then to make it strong and tough He poured in whisks, quantum soft. He tossed it down, he said with glee, "Cold water is the drink for me."

THE INFALLIBLE SIGN.

I stepped into my room one day
And saw some children there at play:
I sought my little girl, and found her
With ball a dozen youngsters round her
And, from the way she slapped the rule,
I knew that they were "playing school." I gave my little girl a kiss-

A murmur through the school room ran,
A smile pervaded every feature—
"He must be a committeeman!"
They foul exclaimed—"he kissed the teacher!"

THE JAPAN OF TO-DAY.

A Nation That Has Become Civilized Through the Influence of the United States-Her Esteem for Her Nearest and

The following translation of an article in the Jiji Simpo, a leading newspaper of Japan, appears in a recent issue of the Boston Herald: "It was hundreds of years ago that Japan and western nations first became aware of each other's exist-ence. Of all western nations, the one which held the most friendly intercourse with with us in the old times, was Holland. Indeed, our port of Nagasaki was for a long time the seat of commerce be tween Dutch and Japanese merchants. While our intercourse with the Dutch was thus going on, the knowledge of our countrymen regarding the conditions of European countries made a considerable advance, and not a few scholars among our higher classes were enabled to obtain through Dutch books, tolerably accurate information in regard to things taking place in the outer world. That such a thing was possible in the country which was firmly addicted to the Oriental policy of seclusion was a benefit which we owe entirely to the Dutch people.

"Thirty years ago Commodore Perry, of the United States, came into the bay of Yeddo at the head of an American fleet and forced the government of Japan to enter into the treaty of peace and commerce with the United States. Since this event the our foreign intercourse has assumed a new feature. All the civilized nations of the world came, one after another, to our country, and followed the example of the United States. In addition Nagasaki, four new ports were open-ed to foreign commerce. And as our foreign intercourse was growing more and more active, we became dissatisfied with simply receiving foreign vistors at home, so many of our countrymen left Japan, traveled through Europe and America, observed the condition of the civilized people, and at once became envious of them. We all said to ourselves: "They are men as well as we; if they could be a civilized people, why could we not? Then we started to revolutoinize the whole affairs of our country, and began determined effort to originate

tor Related by Himself. Philadelphia Times.

"'Ah! well, my name is Gough,' I

"In we went and I sat in a pew until

"'Is there any one to offer prayer?' I

"'No; I reckon I never speak in meet

"As I passed into the pulpit he stood

"Wal, I calkilate its abaout

"'No; the parson's away."

"'Is there no deacon?'

"'I 'spect I'm a deacon.'

"'Well, can't you pray?"

proved. The result of all our efforts appointment in a small town in Massa-during these years of reformation is the creation of the present empire of Japan. On arriving at the church as the people There are many countries that maintain were assembling I found no one to retheir independence in the eastern world. ceive me. I asked a middle aged rustic But is there any among them whose suc- if he could tell me where I could find the of which I can not now remember, in him by arrificial or other means, the can at all compare with ours? It is an "I reckon I'm him,' he replied laconunmistakable fact that the civilization of ically. Japan ranks far above that of any other country in Asia. Nay, excepting a few said. of the most civilized countries in Europe and America, there is not a nation in the skin in.' wide world to which we have to yield one step in the matter of progress and he came to me and said: 'I guess it's development. Even those nations in time to begin.'
South America which consist of decendants and emigrants of the Europeans asked are, we believe, hardly in the same state of civilization as we are. These facts evidently add a great deal to the credit of our country. Being not en-tirely free from vanity, common to all nkind, we, the Japanese, can not but in'. feel satisfied to see the whole world being astonished by the progress we have accomplished. And when we further reflect that all this pleasant experience of to lectur'.' beneath it and called out to the audience: ours is the result of the first opening of "I proceeded to 'lectur' as well as I our country by the United States, our could, and when I had finished and taken respect and affection toward the Ameri- my seat at the back of the platform my respect and affection toward the Americans becomes especially strong. "Our admiration of the United States is very great, not only because she was the leader of other powers in introducing the new civilization into our country, but also because her behavior toward us during the last thirty years has always been heard the ominous word collection. When upright and honest, and she has proved he had completed this task he dumped with her words and actions that she is upon the table in front of the pulpit, the not mean enough, as is the case of all contents of his tile and shaking the linother western powers, to turn the disading, said to me: 'Thar! That'ere is all vantage of others to her own benefit. Al-though she once joined England and out fur the lights.' France in extortion, yet afterward, when ahe found out that she had been wrong, she at once returned to us her share of that plunder, and thus showed to the that money!" world that she is not backward in correcting mistakes. In addition to these

be now and then some travelers who take trips abroad, but these are necessarily limited in their number. Hence, some means must be adopted in order to place international friendship on a firm foundation. And that by means is to encourage international commerce. Were commerce carried on to a great extent, the people of both countries would have many opportunities to visit each other's country, and thus secure more intimate friendship. The direct benefit derived from exchange of mutual products need not be stated here. Now, turning our yet to the people of the benefit derived from exchange of mutual products need not be stated here. Now, turning our yet of the proports reaches the average of \$5,,500,000 a year. This is not a very small amount, and, moreover, it is increasing every year. We believe, however, that if a little more effort were made in the right direction it would not be a very difficult work, even at the present stage of our commerce, to double the amount. Of the \$15,000,000 and years a the present stage of our commerce, to double the amount of \$13\$-took of the \$15,000,000 and years a three international examination if worth in return it is now, is limited to the except of the present commercial relations of Japan with the United States, we find that the aggregate sum of the import and the exports reaches the average of \$5,500,000 as year. This is not a very small amount, and, moreover, it is increasing every year. We believe, however, that if a little more effort were made in the right direction it would not be a very difficult work, even at the present stage of our commerce, to double the amount. Of the \$15,500,000 and years are the present stage of our commerce, to double the amount. Of the \$15,500,000 and years are the present stage of our commerce, to double the amount of \$13\$-took of the very small amount, and not provide the present tents of which it per provide the provided that previous and Japan, as it is now, is alimited to the exception of the very small amount to \$2,500,000,000, seven t

products. It is also to be noticed that in Dr. Herron's church, the First result for every \$13 worth of goods which we send to the United States, she sends us only \$2.50 worth in return. There is no of a sudden there was a terrible crash in main unimpaired so far as is consistent with the financial welfare of the country, only \$2.50 worth in return. There is no reason why our exports to the United States should be limited to tea and silk. The people thought the gallery was falling and made a stampede to escape from Japan, either raw or manufactured, which may find large demand in the American market. It requires only a little extra effort on the part of our merital extra extr the extra effort on the part of our merchants and manufacturers to open the way for their exportation. Besides, of late, our countrymen are slowly overcoming their stay-at-home habit; and now a good many of them go to America to work. Thus the tendency at present is that our commercial relations with the United States will become much closer hereafter; and we entertain not a little hope as to the future increase of our exports. On the other hand, we are our exports. On the other hand, we are the fiddle, the fiddle!' but what on earth bation and secure the support of sorry that the Americans seem to be per-fectly contented with their present ex-than I could make out. At length some wamps. I desire to be considered a ports of only \$2,500,000. Among all our imported goods, that which represents most money is cotton goods, of which the chief source is England. We have heard that the cotton manufacture in the United States has shown a great improvement lately, and that in the South American markets it has entered into convertition.

lately, and that in the South American markets it has entered into competition with the English manufacture, and is likely to supersede it completely. In the face of such news we are puzzled to know why it is that no American manufacturer has yet made an attempt to open a new field of competition in Japan. Again, it is universally admitted that the convenience and component of the American created the panic was caused by some

is universally admitted that the convenience and economy of the American railroad make its adoption by such a country as Japan especially advisable. Yet we have not heard of any American enterprise regarding the construction of railroads in Japan. In fact, there are a number of similar topics in which the Americans may find very profitable business by paying a little more attention to the matter. Being very desirous that a perfect and permanent friendship should exist between the United States and Japan, we can not at all be satisfied with the present aspect of the commerce between the two countries, and venture to call the serious attention of both people to this point."

STORIES OF GOUGH.

of their owners. After the trouble was all over I lea med that the creash which were actained that the creash which created the panic was caused by some all over I lea med that the creash which were acused by some all over I lea med that the creash which created the panic was caused by some all over I lea med that the creash which was caused by some created the panic was caused by some all over I lea med that the creash which was caused by some created the panic was caused by some all over I lea med that the creash which was caused by some all over I lea med that the creash which was caused by some created the panic was caused by some or the gallery floor. This was what the men in the gallery satisfactory, and prospects for the future were trying to explain to the fright-crazed people below.

While lecturing in England I had the misfortune to be introduced on one occasion by a gentleman who dropped his h's from their proper places and put them on where they had no business to be, and who, when he came to make his poech of introduction, suddenly remembered the scriptural story of Samson having slain a thousand with the jaw-bone of an ass, and of being refreshed, when subsequently thirsty, by a stream month, in which six milking cows were when subsequently thirsty, by a stream of water from the dry bone. He introduced me in the following terms: 'I take pleasure in historial water from the dry bone in the following terms: 'I take the terms of the te Amusing Experiences of the Popular Oraand began determined effort to originate a new civilized nation in the east.

The form and principle of our government, our military organization, educational system, art, commerce, industry, carional system, art, commerce, industry, the experiences he used to relate: "On the following terms: I take pleasure in hintroducing to you the hora-tor of the hevening. 'E's come from the hother side of the water, and is going to speak to hus hon temperance—a gain for the two milkings immediately very dry subject. But I ham sure when you 'ave 'eard him you will de reminded

> "My first appearance in Philadelphia was made at a riding-school, the location May, 1844, to a very small audience.
>
> The following evening I spoke in the animal for food consumed is reduced to The following evening I spoke in the animal for food exhall of the Chinese museum to only one its simplest form. committee not only allowed me to depart without remuneration, but even without thanks. I visited Philadelphia again in 1845 and met with great appears and in the condition and I. that time there was no city in which I lever owned. During the past year I had more or warmer friends or in which have added sows to my herd. Among my work was better supported and ap-them is the fine imported sow, Proud

bone of an hass."

IN THE BACE.

Congressman Reed a Candidate for the sive Platform. Not long ago the correspondent of a

"The amount did not exceed \$1 50. "I do not want it' I said. "Wall, I swon! Yer don't want all "'No.' volunteered to pay him \$5 in lawful "'Wall, then, I reckon I'll take it,' and money if he would agree to retire in my recting mistakes. In addition to these two causes for what we particularly admire and love the United States, there is still another one. That is, of all the western countries the United States is nearest Japan. We can cross the Pacific nowadays in a fortnight. Hence, we think of the Americans as our neighbors.

"Wall, then, I reckon I'll take it, and favor and make a speech nominating me in the presidential convention. He replied that he was not a \$5 man; whereupon I raised him to \$8. If these is anything I dispise it is avarie. I'm one of the first towns in which I the presence of such favorable circum.

think of the Americans as our neighbors. In the presence of such favorable circumstances, it is no wonder that the intercourse between the United States and Japan growing more and more intimate as the time advances.

"It must not, however, be overlooked that the intercourse of any two countries can not be permanently maintained unites it depends on something more definite and practical than vague, intangible ideas of gratitude, kindness, etc. For lowever strong the mutual sympathy may be, it is unreasonable to expect that town he suggested that a collection be taken up for the purpose of remunerating him.

"In one of the first towns in which I spoke outside of Worcester I labored for three evenings, and was told by the committee at the conclusion of my last address that they had no fund in the treasury and did not like to take up a collection, but if I would come again and give three more lectures I would be liberally paid. I consented, and shortly afterward began my other course of three lectures. At the termination of the second one a gentleman arose and said that as Mr. Gough had not been paid on the occassion of his previous visit to that town he suggested that a collection be taken up for the purpose of remunerating him.

"In one of the first towns in which I spoke outside of Worcester I labored for three evenings, and was told by the committee and my second proposition I saked him how mittee at the conclusion of my last address that the would not withdraw from the canvass and make the speech for less than \$15, and make the swold take. He replied that he would not withdraw from the wou

"I object to collections,' said another continued Mr. Reed, "upon a broad and

New England newspaper called public attention to the fact that the most available man for the republican presidential nomination in 1888 were Congressmen ly killed as it was a year ago. The drift-ing snow left it exposed to the coldest weather ever witnessed in this county and hence the life has been frozen out of Reed of Maine, Hiscock of New York, and Long of Massachusetts. "As soon as we saw this," says Mr. Reed, "Long and I assembled ourselves together, held a caucus, and agreed that the announce ment, so far as we are concerned, was both timely and judicious, but we de foreman of the McGillen ranch near cided by a unanimous vote that Hiscock was not available, for reasons that must Strattan, and is one of the most experienced cattle men on the range. He informs us that out of about 400 head of catsuggest themselves to every thoughtful and patriotic man. This action having tle held at the ranch, only four head have narrowed down to Long and myself, I suggested, with the kindest and most been lost during the severest winter ever known in the northwest. disinterested motive, that for the sake of harmony he ought to withdraw. He demurred to the proposition, and did not appear to take much interest in it until I offered to make it an object to him and in this section is reported to be all right, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, There is still danger from freezing if "winter continues to linger in the lap of mers report large numbers of chinch bugs in the corn fields, the snow-drifts having protected them during zero weath-J. L. Hastings, of Wellington, Sumner county, sold an imported two-year-old stallion last week for \$2,200. with pride that when he stood at the death bed of his mother, she took his left hand, felt it, and said: "Give me the other hand, my son," And as she felt it with the two shortened fingers shot away in battle she mumured: "That's the one I want," raised it to her lips, and

read, and women will be taught to saw, and the men instructed in trades. The party carried with them sealed instructions from the men instructed in trades. The party carried with them sealed instructions from the men instructed in the circle. The men and agricultural implements, rafts packed in sections, and to be used in conveying their provisions down the river during their journey into the interior, were among their provisions down the river during their journey into the interior, were among their provisions down the river during their journey into the interior, were among their provisions down the river during their journey into the interior, were among their journey into the interior, were among their journey into the interior, were among the minimal provisions down the river during their journey into the interior, were among their journey into the interior, were among the interior of the confederacy, a letter officially accepting the invitation to lecture in the same bed with Mrs. Malloy and the correct of the confederacy, a letter officially accepting the invitation to lecture in the same bed with Mrs. Malloy and the correct of the confederacy, a letter officially accepting the invitation to lecture in the same bed with Mrs. Malloy and the correct of the confederacy, a letter officially accepting the invitation to lecture in the same bed with Mrs. Malloy and the correct of the confederacy, a letter officially accepting the invitation to lecture in the same bed with Mrs. Malloy and the correct of the confederacy, a letter officially accepting the invitation to lecture in the same bed with Mrs. Malloy and the correct of the confederacy, and the accession and the confederacy of the monument of the confederacy of judgment and the same bed with Mrs. Malloy and the correct of the confederacy of judgment and the same bed with Mrs. Malloy and the correct to the greatest number. I hold it to be the duty of the president to protect the prerogatives of his office, to hand them down unstained to his successor,

mant was there organized.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's commercial agency report but slight improvement in the movement of general merchandize throughout the country, with the exception of the increase in eastern traffic of California railways, owing to the cut rates at St. Louis and points west. There is continued stagnation and impatience manifested in business centres throughout Kansas and Teras, owing to the continuance of the strike. Prices moderately active, on demand, seasonable goods are reported from Clbveland, Detroit, Burlington, Iowa, Chicago and Kansas City. At eastern centers business has not improved, but is equal in volume and promise to that of a week ago. In general it has been uneven, but the most strength shown in dry goods. The general industrial situation has not improved, and the strikes of the southwestern railway employes, of the coal miners, of the textile mill operatives continue. The strike at Pittsburg of 1,200 employes, of the national tube works, and 1,500 cloak and suit makers at New York bring the grand total of those now on a strike up to 55,000.

The secretary of the interior has rendered a decision in the ex-parte case of James Baird, reversing the decision of the commissioner of the general land office, of November 12, 1885, which held that under section 2,261 of the revised statutes, a person entitled to but one preemption right; be permitted to commute his homestead entry into a cash entry, under section 2,301 of the revised statutes, as this would be equivocal to a second exercise of the same right in respect to interests involved. This decision is regarded by land office officials as the most important public lands decision made by the interior department in many years. The secretary of the interior says that he concurs in the construction of the statute as construed by his predecessors, to the effect that the law was intended to secure to those who had thereofore availed themselves of the pre-emption right, the benefit of the homestead law in addition thereto.

In the district court at Palestine, Tex., the Missouri Pacific Railroad commany filed The secretary of the interior has rendered

In the district court at Palestine, Tex., the Missouri Pacific Railroad company filed a petition in a suit against 104 members of the Knights of Labor, alleging that they, together with about 100 more, had conspired to prevent the running of trains over the International & Great Northern road, and the proper working and management of the railroad shops; that they were not employes of the company, but were tresspassers who assembled on the premises of the company, and by dint of persuasion or intimidation prevented those in the employ of the company from discharging their duties, and that by their interference, etc., the company has been damaged \$100,000. The petition closed with a prayer for an injunction against the defendants, which was granted.

following the drink of warm water.-

gain in the amount of milk varying from ten to forty per cent. From this experi-ment and a half dozen others which we

have made upon the college farm, we are

strongly of the opinion that if warmth

can be got into an animal and kept about

Sterling Gazette: The winter wheat

Osborne Farmer: Some of our far

Judge Torrence, of Minnesota, relate

defendants, which was granted.

Receiver Sheldon, of the Texas Pacific, received by telegraph a report of the interview held at Marshall, Tex., between United States Marshal Reagan and J. A. Carbie, superintendent at Marshall, and a committee of the Knights of Labor from Gouldsboro. The committee wanted Mr. Carbie to make a statement in the case of the man Hall, whose discharge caused the trouble. Mr. Carbie declined to make a statement before the committee, or to recognize it in any way. The marshal told the committee that he was in charge of the road, and that if Mr Carbie had accepted the proposition to arbitrate, he would have been arrested on the spot for contempt of court. Princess. This sow won four first prizes in England last year, including first at Bath and west of England, and first at

spot for contempt of court.

The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: William L. Trenholm, civil service commissioner of South Carolina, to be comptroller of currency in the place of Henry Cannon, resigned; John H. Oterly, of Illinois, to be civil service commissioner in the place of William L. Trenholm, nominated to be comptroller of currency; C. Lyman, Connecticut, new chief examiner of the civil service commissioner in the place of Dorman B. Eaton, resigned. The president said that the three men named were selected without recommedations, and solely on his personal knowledge of their character and capacity. All of them are now in the public service.

Senator, Blair, from the committee on royal show of England, and first at the London Canada, show. My sales for the month of February were twenty-two. These pigs went to four different states. McPherson Freeman: We have talked with farmers from every section of the county and find the prevailing opinion to be that the wheat has been about as bad-

are now in the public service.

Senator Blair, from the committee on pensions, has reported a bill to provide that every person specified under the several clauses enumerated under section 4693 or the revised statutes, who served six months in the military or naval service during the war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, who is, or shall become disabled from any cause not the result of his own gross carelessness, shall, upon making proofs of the fact, be placed upon then pension rolls at a rate proportionate to the degree of disability. Such pension to commence at the date of the pension. The highest of pensions granted under this section is fixed at \$24.

The house committee on invalid pensions held a long session, at which it considered the bills to pension ex-union prisoners; to increase the rate of pension for the loss of a leg or arm, to increase the rate of pension for the loss of an eye, etc. The Elsberg bill to pension all honorably discharged soldiers incapacitated from performing manual labor, was amended so as to provide that all honorably discharged soldiers, who served ninety days during the war and become disabled from performing manual labor, unless such disability was occasioned by their own gross carelessness or victous habits, shall be entitled to a pension. In that form the bill was ordered to be reported to the house.

Brigadier General Howard was nominated as major general in the army, vice General Pope, retired. In view of the fact that Major General Schofield has expressed a preference for the command of the division of the Atlantic, it is now thought that Major General Terry will be assigned to the command of the division of Missouri, and Major General Howard to the command of the division of the Pacific. It is not probable, however, that the question of assignment will be settled until a general nomination shall have been acted upon by the senate.

The eighth day of the Malloy-Lee trial at Springfield, Mo., brought its usual quots of developments. Poter Hawkins, the colored farm hand, was on the stand the greater portion of the day under cross examination. An amusing incident was the discovery that

farm hand, was on the stand the greater portion of the day under crose examination. An amusing incident was the discovery that he was using the published report of his testimony at the coroner's inquest. Mrs. Sam Scott testified that Mrs. Malloy, Cors Lee and Mr. Graham called on her one Sunday afternoon, when Mrs. Malloy stated that Cora had two smart step children. She had also stated that Graham had been a widower three years.

finally deferred until a future meeting.

The noted case of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Honor against Rebecca Morgan, to recover \$2,000 insurance paid her on the life of her husband, Robert Morgan, was decided in the United States circuit court at Louisville Ky., in favor of the lodge. The money will be paid to Mrs. Roberts Morgan, [of Philadelphia,] whom Morgan had marred previously, and from whom he had no divorce when he married the defendant.

Special reports from over 5,000 crop cor-Special reports from over 5,000 crop correspondents of the Rochester American Rural Home, state that in general the winter wheat has not had a set back. The crop has fairly commenced to grow. The season is a little more forward than in 1885. Some spring wheat is sown in Nebraska and Dakota. Plowing has commenced in southeastern Kansau, and southern Illinois. There are early indications for spring work and putting in the crop. A favorable season is indicated.

During the past few months the employes of Boston street railways have been organizing in local assemblies of Knights of Labor. Realizing what was coming, the Middlesex and South Boston roads have already raised the wages of their employes. Finally the Knights of Labor presented a demand for a general raise of wages and a reduction of hours to the managers of the Metropolitan and the Highland roads, the two largest roads in Boston.

The senate committee on claims, in its report adverse to a private claim which had been disallowed by the southern claims commission, on the ground of insufficient proof of loyalty of the claimant, says that there are nearly 9,600 of these rejected claims, involving an amount of more than \$50,000,000. The committee did not deem it just or wise to open the door to this flood of claims, when no substantial or equitable reason is shown for so doing.

A dispatch from Centralia, Ill., says that

The company is paying off the strikers and they are drinking heavily and are all armed with clubs. No information is received as to the cause of the strike.

Mr. C. P. Huntington has gone to Kentucky for a few days' stay, and it is said that President Strong, of the Atchison road, has telegraphed to a friend in New York city in such terms as to cause bewilderment among some who have believed that the trans-continental war was near an end. A modification of the demands of the Atchison is believed to be all that is needed to a speedy settle-

ment.

The secretary of the state has received information through Willard, consol at Guyamas, Mexico, of the killing of two Americans named William Brown and James Moser, by the Apaches on the 21st ultimo, Grand Republic Mine, near Nacosori, in the district of Montezuma, Mexico. Steps have been take to protect the effects of the deceased until legal heirs can be heard from.

General Manager Miller, of the St. Paul road, has received a telegram from New York, announcing that the directors of the road have signed a contract for the building of a new line to Kansas City. Herman Clark, of New York, was awarded the contract between Ottumwa and the Missouri river. The road, Mr. Millersays, will probably cross the river at Wyandotte.

General Thomas Swords, of the United States army, died in New York city. He fought against the Cherokees in 1830, was assistant quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1835, chief quartermaster of the army of the west in the Mexican war, and chief quartermaster in various departments during the war of the rebellion.

A dispatch from Austin, Tex., says Governor Ireland issued a proclamation, offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the persons concerned in the re-moval of a rail from the Texas & Pacific railroad, and the burning of two bridges on that road, in Harrison county, on the 17th and 18th instants.

It has been finally settled that the government suit against the Bell Telephone company, to test the validity of its patents, shall be brought up at Columbus, O., and the United States attorney for that district has

progress for two days. One con to increase the wages from fiv per cent, which was not accept ployes asked ask an increase of five to sixty cents per day, and utes for meals.

The strike at the nat The pre

instions to the senate: Postmasters— (risans, Samuel H. Buck; at St. Cl Mo., James C. Holmes; at Sheldon, John S. Preston.

Otto Heilwagen, an old German citizer Quincy, Illinois, threw himself into the h sissippi river and was drowned. His brot was some years ago hanged at Rock Isla for murder.

The two little Taylor children who were badly burned by a gas explosion at Murrys-ville, Ill., have died. The death of their mother is immediately expected.

Have given Tongaline a trial in two cases of neuralgia—one lady aged sixty; four doses gave permanent relief, the other lady aged forty; neither have had any return.

J. D. Donnohue, M. D., Butler Mo.

Winfield Courier: The Imbecile asylum is rapidly nearing completion. The fourth story, a mansard, is now going on. It will probably be ready to receive the state's imbecile and idiotic youth in six weeks or two months. Its interior arrangment is complete, with a view to large extensions, and has capacity for one hundred and twenty-five in

The Mikado of Japan, in a very neat let-ter, sent \$500 in American dollars to Cyrus W. Field, to be used to assist in the erection of the Grant monument.

Latest Market Report

Kansas City Grain and Produce Market

The Daily Indicator reports:

FLOUR—The market is quiet. Sales: 1 cm load grade, \$1 25. Quotations for car lots—per half bbl, in sacks: XX, 95; XXX, 95c@\$1 05; family, \$1 20@1 30, choice, \$1 50@1 60; hassy \$1 75@1 80; patent, \$2 10@2 25, rre, \$1 46@1 75 buckwheat, per bbl. \$7 00.

WHEAT—Receipta, 3,000 buah.; ahluments. bush. in store, 653,000 bu. Market was unsettled. No. 2 red cash, 65%c back for \$1 \text{Const.}, \$2 \te

68%e bid, 67%c aaked; May, 67%c; June, 67%c; No. 2 soft cash, 79c aaked.

CORN—Receipts, 4,000 bush, shipments, 350—bush, in store, 184,000 bush. Market stronger.

No. 2 cash, 23%c asxed; April, 27%c; May, 29%c; June, 29%c bid, 30c aaked; No. 2 white cash, 28c.

UATS—Cash, 25%c bid, 27%c asked; April, 29%c bid, 28c asked; May, 28%c bid, 29c asked.

RYE—Nominal.

EGGS—Quiet at 8%c per dozen.

HAY—Best firmer, low grades dull and weak.
Fancy small baled, 37 00; large baled, 25 50; medium, 24 5065 50; common, 25 5063 50.

BUTTER—Quiet. Roll in fair demand from packers. We quote: Cresmery, fancy, 30c; good, 25c; fine dairy, in single package lots, 16618c; ore stpacked do, 10612c; common, 458c; roll, 8 610c, according to quality.

Tama, 8%c per pound; breakfast bacon, 7c per hound dried beef hams, 9c per pound; New pork shoulders, 55 66%c per pound.

DRY SALIT MEATS—Shoulders, 23 40; clear rib sides, 25 55; long clear sides, 35 55; short clear rib sides, 25 50; long clear sides, 35 55; short clear rib sides, 25 50; long clear sides, 35 55; short clear rib sides, 25 50; long clear sides, 35 55; short clear rib sides, 25 50; long clear sides, 35 55; short clear rib sides, 25 50; long clear sides, 35 55; short clear rib sides, 25 50; long clear sides, 35 55; short clear rib sides, 35 50; long clear sides, 35 55; short clear rib sides, 35 50; long clear sides, 35 55; short clear rib sides, 35 50; long clear sides, 35 55; short clear rib sides, 35 50; long clear sides, 35 55; short clear rib sides, 35 50; long clear sides, 35 50;

rib sides, \$5 65; long clear sides, \$5 55; short clear rib sides, \$5 80. SMOKED MEATS—Shoulders, \$5 90; long lear sides, \$5 60; clear rib side \$5 70; shows clear sides, \$5 90.

clear sides, \$5 90.

MESS PORK—\$19 70; beef extra \$8 50.

LARD—Choice tierce, \$5 30.

HAMS—Sugar cured, \$c.

BREAKFANT BACON—71/c.

MILL STUFFS—The ruling quotations for ear
lots are as follows: Corn meal, green, 75(200c;
kiln dried, 35(200c; corn chop per 100 pounds, 55c

CORN MEAL—Steady, Gre 50; Kiln daied,
70c.

CORN MEAL—Steady. Gre 50; kfin deied, 20c.

BRAN—Sacked, 54c; bulk, 64c.

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FLAX SEED—\$1 00.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, 18c; Sat.

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FLOX SEED—\$1 00.

CHEESE—We BARLEY-Quiet. No. 2 cash.

5840c.
DRIED FRUITS-Apples, dun;
DRIED FRUITS-Apples, dun;
common to medium, \$1 2561 50; can
So; fancy, 5%c; peaches do, 5%64c; h
large, 4655c.
HIDES AND PRIITS-Hides-Dry
HIDES AND PRIITS-Hides-Dry
HIDES AND AND TRIES-A

ELEVATOR REPORTS.

Re	peived	Withdrawn	In stor
Wheat	2,622 3,599	3,500	655,06 163,04
)ata		****	48,71
Barley			3,57 61
Total	6,221	3,500	872,00
COMPAN	MITTE	STATEMEN	P.
The following torn, oats and rye	able she	we the prices	of wheel
orn, oats and rye	, at the	close of chang	ee tordes

	1 100	Previous		
	To-day	day	1865	- 1
No. 1 rw w				17
No. 2 r w w	****	6434	63	8
No. 8 r w w	****	2000	5514	
No. 2 corn	****	26%	31%	2
No. 2 osts No. 2 rye	****	20%	31 50	-
NO. 2 IJe	****	****	90	

KANNAS CITT, March 23, 186